ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2014

Presented By

OAK PARK WATER SERVICE

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

PWS ID#: CA5610043

Our Mission Continues

Oak Park Water Service (OPWS) is pleased to provide our annual water quality report covering testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2014. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water delivered to you. Last year marked the 40th anniversary of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This rule was created to protect public health by regulating the nation's drinking water supply. OPWS receives its water from Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD), a Metropolitan Water District member agency.

Please let us know if you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Note About Fluoride

The source water systems (MWD) treat your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level as a preventative of dental caries in consumers. State regulations require the fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained within a range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm with an optimum dose of 0.7 - 0.8 ppm. System-wide monitoring showed that the fluoride levels in the treated water ranged from 0.7 - 1.0 ppm with an average of 0.8 ppm. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment

MWD has completed a source water assessment of its State Water Project Supply. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850. The sources of supply are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

Substances That Could Be in Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or can result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and Herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Public Meetings

Our customers are welcome to learn more about OPWS by attending any of the regularly scheduled Triunfo Sanitation District (TSD) board meetings. They are held on the fourth Monday of each month at 5:15 p.m. For information on the location of the meetings, please call (805) 658-4642.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Oak Park Water Service (OPWS) is a purveyor of CMWD water. CMWD supplies water from MWD (96%) and its Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant (3%). MWD's drinking water supply is conveyed from the Department of Water Resources State Water Project and recently the Colorado River Aqueduct. The source supplies are filtered and disinfected at MWD's Jensen Filtration Facility (Granada Hills) and/or its Weymouth (LaVerne) Plant. Following treatment, water is conveyed by pipeline through the San Fernando Valley to CMWD's mile-long tunnel in the Santa Susana Mountains. The water is then distributed by CMWD to purveyors and Ventura County residents. Reserve supplies of this imported water are stored in CMWD's Lake Bard reservoir in Thousand Oaks.

OPWS distributes about 70 million gallons of water each month to an estimated population of 12,200.

Testing for Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal if the level of radon in your air is 4 pCi/L of air or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call California's radon program at (800) 745-7236, the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline at (800) 767-7236.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report, or your service, please contact OPWS, c/o Triunfo Sanitation District (TSD), at (805) 658-4687. For additional information on the quality of water delivered by CMWD, contact Amy Maday at (805) 579-7117 or visit the Web site, www.calleguas.com. State water supply information can be obtained from MWD at www.mwdh2o.com.

Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The tables below show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state requires monitoring for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sampling occurred.

The source water systems (MWD) treat your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level as a preventative of dental caries in consumers. State regulations require the fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained within a range of 0.7 - 1.3 ppm with an optimum dose of 0.7 - 0.8 ppm. System-wide monitoring showed that the fluoride levels in the treated water ranged from 0.7 - 1.0 ppm with an average of 0.8 ppm. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Oak Park Water Service		MWD Jensen Plant		Calleguas LBWFP		MWD Weymouth Plant			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2014	1	0.6	NA	NA	0.057	ND–0.11	ND	NA	0.134	0.070–0.230	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Bromate (ppb)	2014	10	0.1	NA	NA	7.8	4.4–13.0	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2014	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	1.7	1.3–2.1	2.2	1.5–2.6	2.2	1.5–2.6	NA	NA	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	2.0	1	NA	NA	0.8	0.7–1.0	0.8	0.7–1.0	0.8	0.7–1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2014	15	(0)	NA	NA	3	ND–5	ND	NA	ND	ND–4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity[1] (pCi/L)	2014	50	(0)	NA	NA	ND	ND–5	ND	NA	5	4–6	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids–Stage 2 (ppb)	2014	60	NA	6.2	2.1–9.3	6.0	2.0–9.0	6.0	2.0–9.0	6.0	2.0–9.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	2014	45	45	NA	NA	2.7	2.7–2.7	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2014	1	1	ND	ND–0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2014	80	NA	23	13–30	24.1	14.5–29.9	24.1	14.5–29.9	24.1	14.5–29.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[2] (NTU)	2014	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.06	ND–0.06	0.05	ND–0.05	0.03	ND–0.03	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2014	TT=95% of samples <0.3 NTU	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	100	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2014	20	0.43	NA	NA	2	2–3	NA	NA	3	2–3	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2013	1.3	0.3	0.19	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2013	15	0.2	3.8	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	MWD Jensen Plant AMOUNT DETECTED	MWD Jensen Plant RANGE LOW-HIGH	MWD Weymouth Plant AMOUNT DETECTED	MWD Weymouth Plant RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2014	200	NS	57	ND–110	134	70–230	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2014	500	NS	86	85–86	89	86–92	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2014	15	NS	1	1–1	1	1–1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor–Threshold (Units)	2014	3	NS	3	3–3	2	2–2	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2014	1,600	NS	610	588–631	987	964–1,010	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	500	NS	69	63–75	233	227–238	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2014	1,000	NS	340	325–355	623	604–641	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Oak Park Water Service AMOUNT DETECTED	Oak Park Water Service RANGE LOW-HIGH	MWD Jensen Plant AMOUNT DETECTED	MWD Jensen Plant RANGE LOW-HIGH	Calleguas LBWFP AMOUNT DETECTED	Calleguas LBWFP RANGE LOW-HIGH	MWD Weymouth Plant AMOUNT DETECTED	MWD Weymouth Plant RANGE LOW-HIGH
Alkalinity (ppm)	2014	NA	NA	89	84–94	100	100–100	128	127–128
Corrosivity (AI)[3]	2014	NA	NA	12.0	12.0–12.0	12.0	11.7–12.3	12.5	12.5–12.5
Hardness (ppm)	2014	NA	NA	125	114–136	137	137–137	289	284–294
N-Nitrosodimethylamine [NDMA] (ppt)	2014	NA	NA	ND	ND–2.2	ND	NA	ND	NA
pH (Units)	2014	NA	NA	8.2	8.1–8.3	8.2	7.8–8.4	8.1	8.1–8.1
Potassium (ppm)	2014	NA	NA	3	3–3	4	3–4	5	5–5
Sodium (ppm)	2014	NA	NA	71	69–73	69	67–70	93	89–96
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2014	NA	NA	1.9	1.3–2.1	2.1	1.7–2.6	2.5	2.4–2.7

[1] The State Water Resources Control Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

[2] The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.

[3] Corrosivity (measured by the Aggressiveness Index, AI) measures the aggressiveness of water transported through pipes. Water with an AI<10.0 is highly aggressive and would be very corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. AI>12.0 indicates non-aggressive water.

Definitions

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

PHG (Public Health Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.